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824* **Capparis spinosa** L. (Capparidaceae)
278* ریشه کبار

Rishah-i-kabar (Teh.); Kabar (Pers., Iraq); the bark.

Ph. Ind. 1: 131; Boiss. 1: 420.

Field 200; W.H.M.M. 150803; K.B. 307.

The thorny caper is found in western Asia, Europe, North Africa, and Australia. It is a common shrub in the open country, forming great bushes fully 5 feet high.

[262] Throughout Iran the flower buds are collected to be made into pickles. The light-colored root and the thick root bark are used in medicine, the bark being the Capparis Cortex Radicis of the old "Persian Pharmacopoeia." They are both pungent and bitter and are given for intermittent fever and rheumatism.

Capsicum frutescens L. (Solanaceae)

فلفل مویه

Filfil mūyeh, Filfil-i-surkh (Teh.); Filfil ahmer (Ar.); Lal mirch (Hind.); red pepper, bird pepper, chilies.

Field 96A, 111A; W.H.M.M. 150914.

[263] This species of peppers or chilies, *Capsicum* and *C. annuum*, are cultivated throughout India and Iran for their pungent fruits, and are used throughout the East for culinary purposes. Capsicums and their preparations act as a powerful local irritant. In medicinal doses chilies stimulate the alimentary canal, promoting the flow of gastric juice "to increase appetite and aid digestion."

Carthamus tinctorius L. (Compositae)

کافشه

Kāfshah, Tukhm-i-kāfshah (Teh., Ham.); the seed.

Gul-i-rang (Teh.); Gul-i-kajira, Qurtum (Ar.); Kusam (Hind.); Atractus (Gr.); safflower, the flowers.

Ait.; Post; Schl.; Laufer 324; Ph. Ind. 2: 308.

Field 33, 39A, 195; W.H.M.M. 150866; K.B. 307.

[303] The safflower plant is cultivated in Syria, Iran, and Afghanistan
• [386] as a field crop for its red florets, which are used as a dyestuff and cosmetic. The red flowers are often supplied as a cheap substitute for saffron, the stigmas of *Crocus sativus* L.

The fruits or achenes, called parrot seed, the size of barley grains, yield by expression an oil which is used as a salve for sprains and rheumatism.

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The yellow larkspur is a perennial herb in desert regions of Iran and Iraq, with shoots 2 feet high, each bearing a terminal spike of yellow flowers. The dried petals are of commercial importance, yielding a valuable yellow dye for silk, and are exported for this purpose in large quantities to Turkestan, Afghanistan, and even to India, where the flowers, to a small extent, are employed in medicine.

Dolichos Lablab L. (Leguminosae)

لوبیاکل

Lūbiyā-gul (Teh.); Sim (Hind.); Simbi (Sans.); kidney bean.

Field 99.

This is a climbing perennial, or, under cultivation, an annual, common in India, where the seeds, which vary much in form and color, are employed as food. The beans from Tehran are black and brown, 15 by 10 mm., with a white hilum.

Dorema Ammoniacum Don (Umbelliferae)

وشا

Vashā (Teh.); Ushna ushek (Pers.); Kandal (Afg.); Samagh Hamama (Hind.); gum ammoniacum.

W.H.M.M. 150769.

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The plant yielding this exudation is found in the desert regions of Afghanistan and Iran. The light colored gum-resin occurs in rounded tears, agglutinated masses, or cakes; it breaks with an opaque, shining or yellow conchoidal fracture, forming a milky emulsion with water. The drug has a faint, peculiar odor, and a bitter, nauseous taste. The gum is stimulating, expectorant, and laxative. Externally it acts as a resolvent, and is used as a plaster in asthmatic cases, and for indolent tumors and glandular swellings.

Doronicum Pardalianches L. (Compositae)

درونج اقربی

Darūnaj-i-akrabī (Teh., Ham.); Darvunedge eghrebi (Schl.); Doronic (Gr.); Doronicum Graeci (Ph. Pers.); doronicum root.

Achundow; Boiss. 3: 379; Makhjan-el-Adwiya; Ph. Ind. 2: 292; Kew Museum.

Field 168; K.B. 315.

This ancient drug is said to have come originally from Greece and Syria. *D. scorpioides* Lam. affords some supplies of the drug,

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Indigofera Roxburghii Jaume (Leguminosae) 824*

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'Adas-i-talkh (Teh.); Bin-i-talkh (Isf.); the seeds.

Field 442; W.H.M.M. 150872.

These seeds are red in color, polished, flattened, oblong, 4 by 2 mm., very hard, and bitter.—They are given to relieve stomach pains. (H.F.), and are similar to seeds of an allied plant, *I. trifoliata* L., prescribed in Guzrat as a restorative.

Indigofera tinctoria L. (Leguminosae) 386 •

رنگ کرمانی 824*

Rang-i-kirmānī, Nasābīdah-i-kirmani(?), Rang-i-sābīdah, Rang-i-vasmah (Teh.); Wasma (Punj.); Nīl (Hind.); leaves of the indigo plant.

Field 112A, 152; W.H.M.M. 150762, 150790.

It is of historic interest to note that the old name for indigo leaves in the Punjab, Iran, and Turkey is Wasma, the name formerly used for woad, the dye obtained from *Isatis tinctoria*, and used by the early Britons. *Isatis* is indigenous to the Kuram Valley, where it is called Ranjowah or cat's filth. Indigo was known in Avicenna's time, and India has cultivated and produced the dye as a leading industry for several generations. The leaves, like henna, are sold [302] in both coarse and fine powder, and used chiefly as a cosmetic for coloring the skin.

Inula Helenium L. (Compositae) 824*

راس هندی 278*

Ra's-i-hindī, Ghaza gouzanah (Teh.); Anduz (Ham.); Pil gush, "elephant's ear"; Rasan, Rasna of the Hindus; Andiz otu (Turk., see Boiss. 2: 186); Zanjabil chami, "ginger of Damos"; Zanjabil-i-shami, "Syrian Costus"; Année (Fr.); Helenion (Gr.); Enula Campana (Med. Lat.); elecampane root.

Ph. Pers.; Schl.; Boiss.; Pharmacog. 340; Ph. Ind. 2: 259.

Field 222; K.B. 322.

Elecampane root was an ancient medicine among the Greeks, and its use spread to other parts of Europe and to Asia. The root is hard and horny, grayish brown in color, paler within. Crystals are seen in the interstices of the wood in old commercial samples. The root, which has an agreeable, aromatic odor, and a warm, bitter

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This annual herb is indigenous to the region that extends from the Caucasus to northern India, and is frequently cultivated in India and Iraq as a winter crop. The seeds are used for human consumption and for feeding animals; as a green manure or forage crop it surpasses other vetches. It has for a long time been known that a form of paralysis named Lathyrism is believed to result when this pulse is eaten continuously for some length of time. Guest, however, states that there is no evidence that its harmful nature has ever been recorded in Iraq.

Lavandula dentata L. (Labiatae)

اسطوخودوس

Ustūkhūdūs (Teh.); Osthoukhodouce (Schl.); the Persian name is derived from the Greek; flower heads.

See paper on this drug by I. H. Burkill in the Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, N. S., V, No. 3, March, 1909, 67–71; Ph. Ind. 3: 93; Boiss. 4: 540.

Field 18; W.H.M.M. 150737; K.B. 824.

These are the flower heads of a species of lavender sold in Tehran and brought from Shiraz. They constitute an ancient drug used by the Greeks and referred to by Arabian and Persian physicians. The name has also been applied to *L. Stoechas* L., the Staechus of old works on materia medica. The flowering spikes have the odor of rosemary and camphor, and yield an essential oil containing dextro-camphor and dextro-fenchone. In the form of an infusion the drug is given for catarrh and malaria; it is also used for washing wounds and eruptions.

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Lawsonia alba Lam. (Lythraceae)

حنا برگ

Hinnāy-i-barg (Teh.); Hinna (Iraq); Rang-mehndi (Hind.); Camphire (Syr.); henna leaves.

Field 74, 188, 220; 19, 45 (Iraq); W.H.M.M. 150819, 150863.

The henna plant is cultivated throughout India on account of its leaves, which yield the henna dye, and as a garden hedge plant. They are sold in the shops in two forms: (1) the broken leaves, and (2) the leaves called "Rangh" reduced to fine powder and mixed with a small quantity of mustard oil. The principal value is as an article of the toilet, for staining the finger nails, hands, and feet a dull orange color, and for dyeing the hair bright red. The use of henna

1/2 [Chickling vetch (Lathyrus sativus) - - Analyst]

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as a cosmetic dates from very ancient times; it is practiced by Mohammedan women, and has become a vogue in Europe. Staining the finger nails with henna to make them resemble hazelnuts is called "funduq bastan." Henna is also used as an external application for skin diseases, blind boils, and leprosy.—It is painted on the pubic region for stoppage of bladder (H.F.). The seeds contain about 10 per cent of fixed oil. 278* 824* 302 386

Lecanora esculenta Eversm. (Parmeliaceae) 278* 824*

شیر زاد

Shīr-zād (Teh.); Chir zadi, Agalactie (Schl.); the lichen.

Holmes, Manna, Chem. & Drugg. 92: 25 (1920).

Field 418; W.H.M.M. 150752; K.B. 325.

This manna lichen is abundant in North Africa and western Asia, and locally in the desert of Seistan. It varies from the size of a pea to a small nut, clear brown or whitish; the interior is soft, white, with interlacing hyphae and crystals of calcium oxalate. There is a tendency for the thallus to develop excrescences of a nodular form which easily become free and drift about with the wind in the desert. Schlimmer gives references to the use of this lichen as food from the time of Alexander the Great. It contains lichenin. Its nutritive power is very low. The name of the drug means "milk begetting," and it is employed to increase the flow of human milk.

Other lichens referred to in the Field collection:

Usnea sp. (28A), a lichen of Iraq and Iran, called Lihayat-as-shāyib, or "old man's beard." This is mixed with flour in bread-making, and a decoction is sometimes taken to correct bad breath.

An Alpine lichen (87A) called Lachyat-as-sheikh. This is used as a perfume. Perfumed lichens have been observed in the genera *Evernia*, *Ramalina*, and *Zobaria*.

Boucerosca Aucheri(?), a lichen called Mārmūt, used by Brahuis in languor and oppression (Ait.). Pāla-mangy and Māhriz are the Kashmir names of two lichens employed to dye the nails and hands as substitutes for henna (Ait.). One of these is probably *Squamaria chrysoleuca* Sm. [302] [386]

Lens esculenta Moench (Leguminosae)

نیسک

Nisik (Kurd. in Iraq); Adas (Turk.); Masūr (Hind.); the lentil.

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says the properties of the berries are resolvent and laxative.—The dried berries mixed with water are used as a depilatory (H.F.).

Luffa acutangula Roxb. (Cucurbitaceae)

طوری

Tūrī (Teh.); Tukhm-i-turi (Afg.); loofah or towel gourd; the seeds.

Field 90.

The plant is called, in Sanskrit, Koshataki, a general name for the genus *Luffa*, from Kosha, the cocoon of a silkworm, and in allusion to the way in which the seeds are enclosed in a thin, fibrous network, which when dry is used as a flesh brush or bath sponge. The seeds are gray, oval, flat, 12 to 14 by 8 mm., with a rough surface marked with small, irregular, black specks. The seeds are medicinal; they possess purgative and emetic properties and yield an oil.

Mallotus philippinensis Muell. Arg. (Euphorbiaceae)

قنبلیله

Qunbalilah (Teh.); Kamela (Hind., Bom.); Kapila (Mad.); kamala.

W.H.M.M. 150845.

Kamala consists of the red glands that form on the fruit of this tree, which grows throughout tropical India. The drug is a red, heavy powder, somewhat gritty, insoluble in water, but partly dissolving, with an orange color, in alcohol. This drug is used as an anthelmintic. Formerly employed as a dye for silk and wool, it has been almost entirely replaced by aniline dyes.

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Malva sylvestris L. var. **mauritiana** Boiss. (Malvaceae)

گل پنیرک

Gul-i-panīrak, Tukhm-i-khābāzi (Teh.); Khitmi-i-kuchak, "small khitmi" (Pers.); Penirek, Khib-baze (Schl.); Hamam Komandji (Turk.); flowers and fruits of common mallow.

Boiss. 1: 819; Ph. Ind. 1: 204.

Field 26, 212, 84A; W.H.M.M. 150757, 150796; K.B. 326.

Aitchison says the flowers of the mallow, called Gul-i-khatmi, are collected in northeastern Iran, and exported for medicinal purposes. Khabazi is the Arabic name of the fruits imported into India from Iran. In the samples from Tehran both flowers and fruits of

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children, for fevers and chest troubles (C.).—For this purpose the flowers are often mixed with *Adiantum Capillus-Veneris* L., jujube, violet flowers, oxtongue, and sugar (H.F.).

Ochrocarpus longifolius Benth. & Hook. (Guttiferae)

نور موش

Nūr-mūs, Normush (Ham.); Tambrā (red) nagkeshur (Pers.); the flower buds.

Fl. Br. Ind. 1: 270; Ph. Ind. 1: 172.

K.B. 328.

This tree, called cobra saffron, grows in the western part of the peninsula of India from Canara to the Concan. The flower buds come principally from Rajapur and the Deccan. The reddish brown, globular buds, like cloves, are astringent, and are used for dyeing silk. In Iran, where they seem recently to have been introduced, they are used as an aromatic tonic. [386]

Ocimum Basilicum L. (Labiatae)

تخم ریحان

Tukhm-i-raihān (Ham., Teh.); Ruhan (Kurd.); Takmeria (Bom.); Semen Basilici (Old Herbals); Alfabaca (Port.); sweet basil.

Ait.; Boiss. 4: 534; Fl. Br. Ind. 4; Ph. Ind. 3: 83.

Field 84A; W.H.M.M. 150830; K.B. 728.

The sweet, Roman, or garden basil is a native of India and Iran, and is distributed in Africa and Malaya. Raihan is the Arabic name for "the herb," and the plant is a potherb much used for its mint-like aroma. The "seeds," long known in medicine, are said to be the Badranj of Avicenna. Large quantities are imported into India from Iran. The nutlets or "seeds" are blackish, oblong, 2 to 2.5 mm. long, broad, punctulate, slightly arched, with a white umbilicus at the narrow end. When placed in water, they immediately become coated with a semi-opaque mucilage. Schlimmer remarks that the seeds are eaten with bread and cheese.—The seeds are prescribed as a cold infusion for influenza (H.F.). [262]

Ocimum canum Sims (Labiatae)

تخم شربتی

Tukhm-i-sharbatī (Ham., Teh.); Tukhm-chirbati, Reyhane Kouhi, Badroudge ibieze (Schl.); white basil.

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Field 194; W.H.M.M. 150774; K.B. 328.

Schlimmer remarks that Shiraz supplies Iran with these seeds and adds that they are an indispensable ingredient in iced sherbet (sorbets à la glace). The seeds, or nutlets, are black, punctulate, oblong or ellipsoid, 2 by 1 mm., arched on one side, with a bifurcate line on the other. They are smaller than those of the sweet basil, with a less prominent, white umbilicus, but, like them, they become coated with opalescent mucilage when placed in water. The seeds are given locally for lung and chest complaints and as a heart tonic.

Olea europea L. (Oleaceae)

زیتون

Zaitūn; olive.

[262] Cultivated for its fruits and for the extraction of oil, the olive tree provides an important article of diet and medicinal remedy.—Leaves are sometimes prepared as a decoction for coughs (H.F.).

Onosma echioides L. (Boraginaceae)

ریشه هوه چوبه

Rīshah havah-i-chūbah (Ham.); Havah-i-chūbah (Teh.); Ratan-jot (Hind.); Indian alkanet root.

Achundow; Schl.; Boiss. 4: 181; Fl. Br. Ind. 4: 178; I.H.B.; Ph. Ind. 2: 54.

Field 165; W.H.M.M. 150718; K.B. 329.

This plant, growing in Afghanistan and Siberia, affords a root which is substituted for European alkanet (*Anchusa tinctoria*), from Al-kanna of the Arabs, employed as a dye and medicine in early times. The root of the allied species, *O. Hookeri* Clarke, is called Ranj-i-badshah, "King's dye." The tapering root has a purplish red color, and the cortical portion easily separates in flakes. It imparts its color to oils and spirits, and is used in coloring medicinal preparations. In Iran the root is powdered and given to horses for coughs and as a condition powder.

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Orchis latifolia L. (Orchidaceae)

سعلب

Sa'lab (Teh.); Salab-misri (Ar.); Punjah-i-salaba; Oriental salep.

Field 229; W.H.M.M. 150908.

Palmate or hand-shaped tubers of orchids are considered the best for medicinal purposes. They are deprived of their epidermis by

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The galls are formed by *Pemphigus utricularius* Pass. (figured in "Les Zoöcécidies des Plantes d'Afrique, d'Asie et d'Océanie," by C. Houard, 1923, figs. 1010–1012, p. 471, under *P. atlantica* No. 1731). They contain about 40 per cent of gallotannic acid, are ovoid, larger than peas, somewhat fig-shaped, pink in color, turning gray; the wall is thin, brittle, and rugose on the outside, smooth within and translucent. The taste is astringent and slightly terebinthinate. In Persian and Arabic works on medicine the galls are described as cold, dry, and astringent.—Mixed with Indian spikenard they are administered to relieve stomach pains (H.F.). 824* 278*

Pistacia Terebinthus L. (Anacardiaceae)

مقز سفید

Sagiz-i-safid (Teh.); Sages (Stapf); Zunghari, Sukhur; the oleo-resin and leaves.

Field 129; W.H.M.M. 150894.

The turpentine tree grows freely near Banni in the hills of Sherag. Its oleo-resin is a thick, tenacious, white, opaque mass, gradually taking the shape of the bottle in which it is placed; it softens on warming and has a pleasant terebinthinate odor. It is used in Tehran as a chewing gum, and is similar to the Chian turpentine which was recommended about fifty years ago as a remedy for cancer. The leaves are astringent and are used for dyeing. [314] [386] •

Pistacia vera L. (Anacardiaceae) 824* 278* 262

پسته

Pistah (Teh.); pistachio nuts in shells.

Field 265; 49A, 50A, 51A; 124 (Iraq).

پوست پسته

Pust-i-pistah (Teh.); husks of the fruits.

Field 186.

The fruit of the pistachio nut is the size of an olive; its husk is reddish and astringent, its odor terebinthinate. Within the fruit is a woody shell or nut, brownish white in color, with hard, horny, and polished texture and ovoid shape. The kernel or almond is pale green, and covered with a thin, brittle, brown skin, easily removed by scratching. The taste is sweet, oily, and balsamic. The outer husk of the fruit (Pust-i-pistah) is used as an infusion for dysentery and is imported into Bombay from Iran as a dyeing and tanning agent. [386] [281]

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Quercus infectoria Olivier (Fagaceae) 824*

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Māzū (Isf.); Affaz (Teh.); Ajees-aafs (Ar.); Maiphala (Hind.); galls, mad, or Dead Sea apples. 386 •

Field 45A, 447; W.H.M.M. 150783. 281

These galls are excrescences on the twigs of oak trees, resulting from the deposition of eggs of *Cynips gallae-tinctoriae* Olivier. Oak galls are collected in Asiatic Turkey, as well as in the province of Aleppo, and are known commercially as "Aleppo," "Smyrna," or "Turkey" galls. They are nearly spherical in shape, and vary from 12 to 20 mm. in diameter, bluish green externally and yellowish within. They are hard and heavy, and bear short, bluntly pointed projections. The galls contain from 50 to 70 per cent of gallotannic acid, and consequently are used medicinally as a local astringent, to be dusted on wounds. They find an extensive application technically in dyeing and tanning.—In Kurdistan they are sometimes strung as beads and hung over the cradle to ward off the Evil Eye (H.F.). K [789]

Quercus lusitanica Lam. var. **tauricola** (Fagaceae)

Talkak (?) (Iraq); Basra galls.

Field 102, 120 (Iraq).

These galls are formed by *Cynips insana* Mayr. on the above oak, and also on *Quercus infectoria*. They are much larger than Aleppo galls, dark brown, oval or subspherical, 4 by 3.5 cm., yellowish brown within, a channel leading to the cavity in the center. They are very astringent and rich in tannic acid.

Quercus persica Jaub. & Spach (Fagaceae) 824*

بلوط 278*

Balūt (Teh.); Glans Quercus Ballotae (Ph. Pers.); acorns.

Field 191; W.H.M.M. 150834.

This is one of the most common species of oak throughout the forests of Kurdistan and the Rowandiz area. The acorns are oblong, 3.5 by 1.7 cm., light brown in color, glabrous, shining, and contain a single seed. Acorns have a styptic action because of the tannin they contain; they are used for colic pains in children, and as a gargle. —In Kurdistan acorns are sometimes eaten raw, but they are usually roasted and the flour made into cakes (H.F.). [262]

Quercus sp. (Fagaceae)

Giash mashi (Ham.); Kisa, Kesa; spiny galls.

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scarlet foliage. The fruit and root-stock of wild rhubarb are collected and employed in medicine; the fruits were official in the "Pharmacopoeia Persica." A decoction of the reddish, triangular-winged fruits is considered a more powerful purgative than that of the rootstock (Aitchison). The fruits are used in Tehran as a vermifuge for horses, and in Hamadan the drug is applied as a poultice for headache. The rhubarb leaves from Isfahan are made into an infusion and used for gonorrhea (C.).

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Rhodymenia sp. (Florideae, Rhodymeniaceae)

لیقا

Lyka, Leeka (Iraq); Chinai-ghasa or seaweed.

Field 31A.

This alga, obtained in northern Iran, is light brown and gelatinous. A decoction is given for coughs. As a substitute for agar-agar, it is emulcent, emollient, and alterative, and may be used as a cultivating medium for bacteria.

Rhus coriaria L. (Anacardiaceae)

سماق

Summāq, Summāq-i-shakki bī hastah (Teh.); Tirsh (Kurd.); Tartak (Hind.); leaves, bark, and fruits.

Achundow; Schl.; Boiss. 2: 4; Post; Ait.; Ph. Ind. 1: 373.

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Field 164, 272; 107 (Iraq); W.H.M.M. 150800; K.B. 335.

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The sumac is a tree cultivated in Khurasan, western Afghanistan, and throughout Central Asia. The leaves have long been used by the Arabs, Turks, Iranis, and in Europe, for dyeing silk and tanning leather. They contain from 15 to 35 per cent of tannin.

The fruit is exported from Iran and used by Mohammedans in India. It is a small, sticky drupe, the size of a lentil, 5 mm. in diameter, red or green, acid, and astringent to the taste, containing one lenticular, polished, brown seed.

—Mixed with *Punica Granatum* L., sumac is applied to relieve painful gums. The seeds in an infusion are used to acidulate foods (H.F.).

Ricinus communis L. (Euphorbiaceae)

گرچک فرنگی

Garchak farangī (Teh.); Varchak (Ham.); Tochme Kertchec (Schl.); Kurwa (Ar., Iraq); Bedanjir, "willow fig"; castor oil seeds.

I-I

Field 264; 4, 12, 36, 53 (Iraq); W.H.M.M. 150739; K.B. 335. 824* 278*

The castor oil plant[1] is a native of India, but is common now throughout tropical and subtropical countries. In Iraq and Iran it is cultivated as a windbreak for cotton and other summer crops and in gardens as an ornamental plant. It may attain a height of 10 meters and be a perennial tree, but in cooler climates it is either a shrub or an annual herb. With variations of the plant there are also varieties, large and small, of the seeds. The four samples from Iraq were classed as follows: "Abhangi seeds" 15 by 9 mm., "ordinary" 13 by 10 mm., "Indian red-stemmed" 11 by 8 mm., "Syrian Baladi" 13 by 11 mm. The most important constituent of castor seed is the fixed oil, which exists to the extent of about 50 per cent. The oil is used as a lubricant, as an illuminant, and in medicine as a safe purgative. The oil cake contains all the poisonous property originally present in the seed, hence can not be used as a cattle food; it is, however, an excellent manure and fuel. 372 [247] [245] [241]

Roccella Montagnei Bél. (Ascolichenes, Roccellaceae) 824* 278*

دوالة

Davālah (Ham.); a lichen.

Field 28A; W.H.M.M. 150824; K.B. 336.

Achundow refers this drug to *Muscus arboreus*, and gives the Persian names as Dawalak and Karbasu and the Arabic name as Aschna (*Usnea* sp.). The Persian name Davālah is applied to more than one kind of lichen, since Dymock gives *Parmelia kamtschadalis* Esch. as the source of this drug in the Indian bazaars (Ph. Ind. 3: 627). In the Field collection from Baghdad, No. 28A, this drug occurs under the name of "Lihayat as-shāyib." Some of the Parmelias are used as a dye. They are gray lichens, in broken pieces, having emollient and astringent properties, used in a bath or as a poultice.

Rosa damascena Mill. (Rosaceae) 824* 263 278*

گل سرخ

Gul-i-surkh, "red flower" (Teh.); Ward (Ar.); flowers of red rose.

Field 42A; W.H.M.M. 150763.

The rose of Damascus is largely cultivated in western Asia. In Turkey, Bulgaria, and the south of France this species yields attar of rose and is the flower from which the official rose water is prepared.

The petals are slightly astringent, and are used chiefly as an agreeable astringent or as a coloring agent. "Gulanjabin," of rose [386]

[1] [Ricinus communis --ANALYST]